Fawcett, of Newton, Massachusetts; Mrs. J. T. Finlen, of Butte, Montana; Mrs. John A. Frick, of Allentown, Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. B. Graham, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Edward F. Johnson, of Scarsdale, New York; Mrs. Charles H. Larkin Second, of Eden, New York; Mrs. Roy F. Layton, of Chevy Chase, Maryland; Mrs. James P. McGranery, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Julius Mark, of New York, New York; Miss Clementine Miller, of Columbus, Indiana; Mrs. Dudley H. Mills, of Glen Head, Long Island, New York; Mrs. Hilleary L. Murray, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. C. E. Robbins, of Pierre, South Dakota; Mrs. Harry M. Robbins, of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Snelling Robinson, of Lake Forest, Illinois; Mrs. Harry M. Sartoris, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. Theodore Squier, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Miss Dorothea Sullivan, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. John Arthur Thum, of Glendora, California; Mrs. George L. Todd, of Rochester, New York; Mrs. Abe D. Waldauer, of Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Frank L. Weil, of New York, New York; Mrs. John M. Whalen, of Kingston, Rhode Island; Mrs. William T. Wilson, Junior, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Mrs. Albert E. Winger, of New York, New York; Mrs. Arthur Woods, of Washington, District of Columbia, officers, directors, or members; and their associates and successors, constituting Girl Scouts of the United States of America, a membership corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia (hereinafter referred to as the "old corporation"), are incorporated a body corporate and politic of the District of Columbia, where its domicile shall be.

(Mar. 16, 1950, ch. 62, §1, 64 Stat. 22.)

## § 32. Name and powers of corporation

The name of such corporation shall be Girl Scouts of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation", and by that name it shall have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued in courts of law and equity within the jurisdiction of the United States; to take, receive, and hold, in trust or otherwise, and to sell and convey real and personal property necessary for its corporate purposes, and other real and personal property, the income from which shall be applied to its corporate purposes; to adopt a seal, and to alter or destroy such seal; to have offices and to conduct its business and affairs within and without the District of Columbia and in the several States, Territories, and possessions of the United States; to adopt a constitution, bylaws, rules, and regulations (including regulations for the election of associates and successors) not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, or any State thereof, and from time to time to alter such constitution, bylaws, rules, and regulations and generally to perform such acts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and promote the purposes of the corporation.

(Mar. 16, 1950, ch. 62, §2, 64 Stat. 23.)

#### § 33. Purposes of corporation

The purposes of the corporation shall be to promote the qualities of truth, loyalty, helpful-

ness, friendliness, courtesy, purity, kindness, obedience, cheerfulness, thriftiness, and kindred virtues among girls, as a preparation for their responsibilities in the home and for service to the community, to direct and coordinate the Girl Scout movement in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, and to fix and maintain standards for the movement which will inspire the rising generation with the highest ideals of character, patriotism, conduct, and attainment, which purposes shall be non-sectarian, nonpolitical, and not for pecuniary profit.

(Mar. 16, 1950, ch. 62, §3, 64 Stat. 23.)

# § 34. National Council; powers; board of directors; executive committee

There shall be a National Council of Girl Scouts (hereinafter referred to as the "national council"), which shall have power to make and amend a constitution and bylaws, and to elect a board of directors, and officers and agents. The number, qualifications, and terms of office of members of the national council shall be prescribed by the constitution, except that they shall be citizens of the United States. The constitution may prescribe the number of members of the national council necessary to constitute a quorum, which number may be less than a majority of the whole number. The affairs of the corporation between meetings of the national council shall be managed by a board of directors, except that the bylaws may provide for an executive committee to exercise the powers of the board of directors in the interim between its meetings, and for other committees to operate under the general supervision of the board of directors. The number, qualifications, and terms of office of members of the board of directors shall be prescribed by the constitution. The constitution may prescribe the number of members of the board of directors necessary to constitute a quorum which number shall not be less than twenty, or two-fifths of the whole number. The board of directors, to the extent provided in the constitution and bylaws, shall have the powers of the national council, in the interim between its meetings. The national council, or between meetings thereof, the board of directors, may authorize and cause to be executed leases, mortgages, and liens upon, and sales and conveyances of, any of the property of the corporation; and the proceeds arising therefrom shall be applied or invested for the use and benefit of the corporation.

(Mar. 16, 1950, ch. 62, \$4, 64 Stat. 23; Aug. 14, 1953, ch. 486, \$1, 67 Stat. 582.)

# AMENDMENTS

1953—Act Aug. 14, 1953, made it clear that only citizens of the United States may be members of the National Council.

CROSS REFERENCES

Citizenship clause, see Const. Amend. 14, §1.

### §35. Regular and special meetings

Meetings of the national council shall be held as provided in the constitution, for elections, and to receive the reports of the officers and